

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

KRUEGER ACCEPTS OFFER FOR A CONFERENCE.

WITH RUIN FACING THE COUNTRY THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC DISPLAYS FURTHER ANXIETY FOR PEACE.

London, Sept. 9.—The actual status of the Transvaal crisis appears to be unchanged. In spite of all the clamor and excitement raised by the rumors preceding the Cabinet Council, Great Britain's Ministers apparently have done nothing more than strengthen the hands of Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, thereby confirming the pronouncements of the most conservative element, as already quoted in these dispatches.

So far as the international relations are concerned war is no nearer now than it was a week ago, though the friction in South Africa itself is keener, and more likely to produce a conflict. Putting aside the countless diplomatic assurances that have arisen during the week, uncertainty remains the main issue. President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic has cracked the nut and found suzerainty its kernel. If he refuses to swallow it then there will be war. There is no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain hoped the cabinet would take more radical measures than they did. If the general understanding of their action is well founded, they have only postponed still further delay, specifying a day when such delay must end. For weeks Mr. Chamberlain has been telling President Kruger that Great Britain could stand no further parleying about suzerainty, and intimating by speeches that the day and even the moment had almost arrived when Great Britain's patience would be exhausted. Hence this Cabinet exhibition of prolonged British patience has tended to create a more pacific feeling, but which, after all, is probably only a general realization that unless the Boers take the initiative it will be some time before the crisis comes to a head.

Compared with this, the warlike sign of sending out ten thousand troops has small significance. The public mind in the interim between now and the date believed to have been set for ending the negotiations is likely to be replete with the same confusing offers and rejection of offers that have marked the recent weeks. Whether or not President Kruger will eventually back down is still a matter of great doubt, in spite of his latest pacific utterances and those of his agents.

ENGLAND'S PROPOSITION ACCEPTED. THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC AGREES TO A CONFERENCE.

Pretoria, Sept. 9.—The News to-day printed an official statement from the Secretary of State of the South African Republic, F. W. Reitz, in which he says:

"The government considers that three courses are disclosed by the communications of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary for State of the Colonies. The first is a joint Commission of Inquiry; the second is a commission of delegates from both governments to discuss technicalities, and the third is a conference at Cape Town."

In this statement Secretary Reitz also says that the Transvaal Government now agrees to the second proposition, and invites Great Britain to define the Constitution and the place of meeting.

In the course of an interview to-day, State Attorney Smuts said that the Transvaal having withdrawn its offer of a five years' franchise, the condition thereto attached, namely, the relinquishment of suzerainty also falls to the ground. He understands the Transvaal's last dispatch as an acceptance of the proposal for a joint commission of inquiry.

The Transvaal, he said, is anxious to terminate the tension existing, because trade is stagnant and the country is being ruined. Hence the Transvaal has a greater interest than the British Government in bringing about a settlement. He declared that he fully believed the British Government desired a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and expressed the opinion that the Transvaal's last dispatch would further that end.

A CITY OF TERROR. THE PEOPLE OF JOHANNESBURG DREAMING OF BLOODSHED AND RUIN.

London, Sept. 9.—The "Pall Mall Gazette" to-day prints mail advices from Johannesburg under date of August 19, saying:

"Johannesburg is rapidly becoming a city of terror. As the sun rises the people waken and ask:

"Has it come? Is there war?"

"As the day drags through all the time one is listening to the anxious questions:

"Will the fort really fire on us? Is it possible the Boers will slaughter us in cold blood if a war breaks out? Will they stop our food supply? How long will it take the British to fight their way up here?" etc.

"As darkness falls, the men go to the places of resort to discuss the grim topic of shells and death, and the women go to their beds to dream of bloodshed and ruin."

"The war talk started the work, the hurried arming of the Boers brought it toward completion, and the firing of a Boer volley at a Natal Johannesburg train has put on the coping stone."

The correspondent adds that the Boers have been putting off hostilities until the middle of September, when the overflowing of the rivers will prevent military operations. He concludes by saying that the hot, sickly weather coming forward will prove more fatal than the Mafeking.

TROOPS READY TO MOVE.

Smith, Sept. 9.—The troops here are holding themselves in readiness, having been warned that they will be ordered to embark for South Africa. Transports are being engaged, and it is expected that the first regiment will start within ten days. The scheme for their removal is perfectly matured.

Maitre, Sept. 9.—The 1st Battalion of the Horse Regiment, stationed here, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark for Cape Colony.

London, Sept. 9.—An infantry brigade, with a division of field artillery, from Aldershot, with fifteen guns, has been ordered to leave for the Cape in ten days.

London, Sept. 9.—The Northumberland Fusiliers will embark next Saturday for Cape Colony, leaving from Southampton.

The 1st Royal Sussex Regiment has been ordered to be ready to embark within three days. This movement of troops is said to be merely in line with the decision of the Cabinet Council to send ten thousand soldiers to South Africa.

LABOR DELEGATES URGING PEACE.

Plymouth, England, Sept. 6.—At the closing session to-day of the Trades Union Congress, which has been in convention here, a resolution was passed urging the Government to use every possible effort to peacefully settle the Transvaal difficulty.

POLAND MINERAL SPRING WATER. Recommended for purity and medicinal power.—Adv.



THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE NEWS OF LONDON.

MILITARY MEN BELIEVE WAR WITH THE TRANSVAAL WILL BE Averted.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN FEELS THE RESTRAINING INFLUENCE OF THE QUEEN AND LORD SALISBURY—LONDON SHOCKED AT DREYFUS'S CONVICTION.

London, Sept. 9.—Whether the Cabinet meeting resulted in a decision to send a strong dispatch to Kruger or the closely approaching ultimatum, or whether Mr. Chamberlain was placed under restraint by the Queen and Lord Salisbury, and urged to exercise patience in dealing with his ally's antagonist, there will be a renewal of the active preparations for war. This seems certain, and the war party in the press is exultant this morning. Sir Alfred Milner's brusque reply to the Boer demand for explanations of the massing of British troops on the frontier suits the tone of all warriors on the press and flows their blood.

This concentration of the British forces on the edge of Natal is a wise precaution in anticipation of war, and is also a safeguard for the maintenance of peace. It secures to the English the possession of Rocky Tunnel, where the Boers could fight to the best advantage, and exposes the Transvaal to invasion in a quarter where their usual tactics would be least successful. The Boers will be less likely to fight if they are shut out in an advance from their favorite battle ground in the broken country around Laing's Nek, where every marksman can crouch behind the rocks. If English troops command the approaches to this field of operations the Boers will have to fight in open country, and they may think twice before declaring war. The continuance of the negotiations with renewed activity and preparations for a campaign will allow the British forces additional time for strengthening their hold upon the natural theatre of Boer warfare.

Omnious as are the signs of war, military men do not expect that hostilities will come. They observe the caution with which Kruger at every turn in the negotiations leaves a bridge open behind him for retreat, and they smile grimly over the necessity for preparing for a war which they think will be averted at the last moment by the timely intervention of peace-makers from Cape Colony. While they do not affect to despise the military qualities of the Boers, they consider that undue stress is laid upon them. They assert that the Boers are not as good marksmen as they were at the time of the battles of Majuba Hill, Ingogo and Laing's Nek, since they have grown rich, indolent and luxurious, and are not constantly hunting and in as good shooting practice as they were when they won their victories. Jameson's troops, however, could testify that the Boer farmers still know how to shoot.

While the dispatch of ten thousand fresh troops from India and England is described as a defensive rather than an offensive measure, it is evident that ample resources for coercion will be available when the military forces are increased to twenty-five thousand men. While this is nothing less than a menace of war, the negotiation for peace goes on, but with a distinct reminder from Mr. Chamberlain that plain answers must be given when explicit questions are asked about the precise effects of the franchise proposals.

Kruger's evasive and disingenuous method of conducting negotiations has had the effect of stiffening English public opinion, and Mr. Mor-

Continued on ninth page.

Visitors to New-York should not fail to take Hudson River Day Line trips. Grand scenery. Good music.—Adv.

JAMES B. EUSTIS DEAD.

FORMER AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE SUCCEEDS TO PNEUMONIA, AFTER A SHORT ILLNESS.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 9 (Special).—James B. Eustis, former Ambassador to France, died at 7.50 o'clock this evening, from pneumonia. His two sons, James B. Eustis, Jr., and Newton Eustis, and his daughter, Miss Lydia Eustis, were at his bedside.

Mr. Eustis became ill a week ago, and Tuesday pneumonia developed. Dr. H. J. Knapp, who was summoned, recognized the serious character of the disease, and called a number of physicians in consultation. Mr. Eustis's condition at first changed for the better, but on Friday he was much worse, and that evening his condition was pronounced serious.

According to Mr. Eustis's arrival, early in July at the Wheeler cottage, which he has occupied for several summers, intending to remain here until autumn. He was in excellent health, and did considerable literary work, completing an exhaustive review on "Dreyfus and the Jewish Question in France," which appeared in the August number of "The Conservative Review."

James Biddle Eustis was a descendant of an old Creole family of Louisiana. His father, George Eustis, was an eminent jurist, and at one time Chief Justice of Louisiana. His family is also closely connected with the well known Eustis family of Massachusetts. He was educated in the public schools of Brookline, Mass., and attended Harvard Law School in 1853 and 1854. Later he received the degree of LL. B. from Harvard.

Mr. Eustis at once entered his father's law office. The latter first set him the task of translating the "Institute of Justinian." He was admitted to the bar in 1856. When the Civil War broke out he entered the Confederate service as judge advocate on the staff of General Magruder. In 1862 he was transferred to the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston, and served with him until the close of the war. Like so many Southern families, his was partly impoverished by the war. He therefore returned to his legal practice with renewed earnestness. Before his death, however, he was known as a man of great wealth. It was also during this period that he translated Guizot's "History of Civilization" into English.

Mr. Eustis also entered politics, and was for several terms a member of the State Senate. It was during this time that he was the spokesman of a legislative committee of three which went to Washington to try to arrange for the reconstruction of Louisiana on more favorable terms. But his mission was fruitless, and his cabinet was unsuccessful. It was on this occasion that Secretary Seward received him with the sarcastic remark that it was appropriate that he should receive Mr. Eustis that morning, "because this is the day on which I receive foreign ambassadors."

His varied professional, literary and political labors finally impaired his health, so that he went to Paris, where he remained for several years. It was then that he undertook the management of the lands in the Southwest which Congress had voted to Lafayette.

In 1876 he was elected United States Senator to fill an unexpired term, and served until 1879. He then became professor of civil law in the University of Louisiana. In 1884 he was again elected United States Senator. His second term was characterized by opposition to many of the official acts of President Cleveland. Later he arrived at a better understanding with Mr. Cleveland, for at the beginning of the second term of the latter he was appointed Ambassador to France, succeeding Whitlaw Reid. His appointment met with universal approval, and he filled the place with dignity and marked ability. As Mr. Eustis was at Paris during the first three years of the Dreyfus agitation, he was much interested in the subject.

CHANGE OF TIME ON SANDY HOOK ROUTE. The Steamer "St. John," of the Sandy Hook Route, will be withdrawn for the season on and after Tuesday, September 12th. Beginning on that date, Steamers of the Sandy Hook Route will leave New-York Pier 8, North River, as follows: 4.30 and 10.00 A. M. 1.30, 2.45 and 4.30 P. M. Sundays at 10.00 A. M. and 1.00 P. M. Change of time will also take place on the All Rail Route on above date.—Adv.

CROKER HERE AGAIN.

SURPRISES HIS FRIENDS AT THE SHEEPSHEAD BAY TRACK.

Richard Croker is back again, and once more there is joy among the faithful. He came as suddenly and as mysteriously as he went, and never a word of an account would he give of himself. "I fooled you this time, didn't I?" he said with a triumphant laugh to the reporters last night at the Democratic Club, "and I don't intend to tell you where I have been either, because it will be a useful place to go to when I want another quiet holiday."

"The question of the moment, therefore, is not 'Where is he?' but 'Where has he been?' And that is something Mr. Croker refuses to tell, even to his friends. Since the chief disappeared, some three weeks ago, he has given every one who endeavored to find trace of him a merry dance. From time to time he has been reported as being at Richmond Springs, at the Wawayanda Club, at sea on a yacht, at Far Rockaway, travelling West in search of some good mining investments; at Ulen, Saratoga, and a dozen or more other places. In the vicinity of the Pequot Club, it was variously hazarded that he was hiding in the Ramapo watershed until the matter blew over; that he was in the woods sharpening his axe; that, if he was travelling, it was not for his health; that he had retired to some shady nook for inspiration prior to next week's debate with Frank Moss.

It was expected that when he did return Mr. Croker would set at rest all speculation as to where he had been and why he had concealed himself. But not a hint would he give last night of the place where for nearly three weeks he had surreptitiously hidden himself from the ken of his anxious adherents. So excellent a retreat was too good to be given away. General belief inclines to the opinion that he has been willing away his time at Englewood, the Michigan summer home of "Chris" Engle. Another dispatch to The Tribune from Detroit last night stated that "the truth of the report that Richard Croker was at Englewood was confirmed here to-night by indisputable proof." As to whether he was or was not there Mr. Croker himself is mum.

AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

The first intimation that he had returned was received in this city yesterday from the Sheepshead Bay track. He reached the track just ahead the second race had been run, and was accompanied by Eugene Wood, of Albany. He was neatly attired in a light colored suit, and though his face was turned, it did not appear that he was looking altogether so well as he did when he returned from England. There seemed a palpable suggestion of care and weariness in his expression and bearing generally. He was greeted with the greatest cordiality by the friends he met at the track, and answering their inquiries, he said:

"I have just returned from one of the most interesting and enjoyable journeys I ever made. I went on board of a steam launch at Utica, and journeyed by the way of the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and from there through the Great Lakes, so that I have now an idea of the vastness of our inland commerce and the possibilities of the future of trade in the central and western sections of New-York. I do not care to say anything about politics or other affairs at the present time. I expect to attend the races next week, and to remain in the city for some time." That was more than he would say on the subject of his whereabouts during the time he was

Continued on fourth page.

The Fall River Line steamer Plymouth will attend the Yacht Races in October. Tickets \$2.50 each. Articles limited number. Ready September 14. Make application now.—Adv.

ANXIETY IN THE CAPITAL.

GRAVE FEARS FOR FUTURE EXPRESSED. THOUGH VERDICT QUICKLY RECEIVED.

[RE CALLED TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Sept. 9.—The news of the verdict condemning Dreyfus to five years additional imprisonment, which became known on the boulevards at 7 o'clock this evening, is received with calmness, but whether or not it is that calm which precedes the storm remains to be seen. The Cabinet is undoubtedly irritated with Colonel Jouhaux for his contemptuous disregard of Waldeck-Rousseau's courteous request to postpone the verdict until Monday, in order to avoid the risk of exciting the Socialist and Revolutionary elements of Paris, who are always eager to celebrate the Sunday holiday with political demonstrations.

The general impression prevails that the verdict was really decided upon in the early days of the trial, as was at the time foreshadowed in the cable dispatches from Rennes to The Tribune, but the first impression in Paris is that this hasty judgment cannot satisfy either of the great antagonistic parties into which France is divided. The Clericals and Anti-Semites, nevertheless, profess their readiness to abide by the decision, but insist that the atrocious ceremony of degradation should be again performed upon Dreyfus, whose friends on the other hand have already decided to bring the case before the Court of Cassation.

This judgment, so manifestly against the weight of the evidence, causes profound anxiety to all sober minded men, for it seems now inevitable that the Rennes trial is merely one battle of a long fratricidal campaign, of which there is only a faint hope of its being fought to a finish before the time fixed for the opening of the Exhibition of 1900. The situation seems to be assuming a shape almost as critical as that of the United States in 1890. C. L. B.

GERMANY HOLDS THE PROOF.

PERMISSION OF EMPEROR AWAITED TO SHOW DREYFUS'S INNOCENCE.

London, Sept. 10.—A dispatch from Berlin says:

"It is now permitted to be known that the War Office holds documents conclusively proving that Esterhazy and Henry betrayed their trusts, and only the permission of Emperor William is awaited for the publication of documents showing the sentence of Dreyfus to be a brutal act of injustice."

THE EXCITEMENT AT ROME.

London, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch from Rome says the sentence pronounced against Dreyfus has produced great excitement there, and that thousands of telegrams of sympathy have been sent to Dreyfus and to Maitre Demange and Maitre Labori.

According to the same dispatch, the Pope last evening sent a long telegram to President Loubet.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE IN COMFORT.

The steamer Monmouth will accompany the yachts over the course, leaving Pier 8, North River, at 9 a. m. Tickets for the entire series of three or more races \$5. Limited to 500.—Adv.

DREYFUS CONDEMNED.

COURT MARTIAL AGAIN FINDS THE PRISONER GUILTY OF TREASON.

SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT—RIOTS TAKE PLACE AT RENNES, BUT PARIS RECEIVES VERDICT WITHOUT DISORDER.

Rennes, Sept. 9.—The final session of the court martial held here to-day found Captain Dreyfus guilty of holding treasonable relations with a foreign Power, and sentenced him to a detention of ten years. The vote stood 5 to 2 in favor of the prosecution. The text of the judgment was as follows:

To-day, June 9, 1899, in the court martial of the Tenth Region Army Corps, deliberating behind closed doors, the president put the following question:

"Is Albert Dreyfus, brevet captain, 11th Regiment of Artillery, probationer on the General Staff, guilty of having, in 1894, entered into machinations or held relations with a foreign Power, or one of its agents, in order to induce it to commit hostility or undertake war against France, or to procure for it the means thereof, by delivering the notes and documents mentioned in the documents called the bordereau, according to the decision of the Court of Cassation of June 2, 1897?"

The votes were taken separately, beginning by the inferior grade and youngest in the last grade, the president having given his opinion last. The Court declares on the question by a majority of 5 votes to 2, "Yes," the accused is guilty.

The majority agreed that there are extenuating circumstances, in consequence of which, and on the request of the Commissary of the Government, the president put the question and received against the votes in the above mentioned form.

As a result, the Court condemns, by a majority of 5 votes to 2, Alfred Dreyfus to the punishment of ten years' detention.

SPECTATORS STRUCK DUMB.

Though a majority of those in the court room this afternoon fully expected the verdict, they were completely stupefied when it was given, and the silence which prevailed in the room and the way men turned pale and caught their breaths was more impressive than any other manifestation could have been.

Maitre Demange sank back in his chair and tears trickled down his cheeks, and Maitre Labori turned white as a sheet, while all around the court men looked at each other in silence. Positively the only sound to be heard was the rustling of papers from the reporters' benches as each press representative tried to be first to send the news.

As the audience left the courtroom fully ten or fifteen men were crying openly, but the majority of those present walked quietly down the street for more than a block without speaking a word. It was like a funeral procession.

Meanwhile, a tragedy was being enacted in the little room off the courtroom, where Dreyfus listened to the reading of the verdict. He had been informed of the result by his lawyers and had wept bitterly, but when in the presence of the officials of the court martial, he listened impassively to the sentence.

BRAVERY OF MME. DREYFUS.

His wife, who was waiting in torture and suspense at her house, bore the news bravely, and when visiting her husband this afternoon, showed to the onlookers who were in the streets no sign of her suffering as she walked from her carriage to the prison.

Mathieu Dreyfus was not present in court this afternoon, but visited his brother after the verdict had been rendered. He found him perfectly calm, and without any manifestation of surprise at the finding of the court. The prisoner simply shrugged his shoulders, uttering an expressive "Bas," adding, as he embraced his brother as the latter was preparing to leave "Console my wife."

THE CONTEST WILL GO ON.

The general belief is that Dreyfus will be pardoned, but this will not satisfy his friends, who vehemently declare that they will refuse to accept the verdict, and will continue the battle until the judgment is reversed. The verdict, they say, is directed more against the Jews than against Dreyfus, and if allowed to stand will make their existence in France impossible. Maitre Labori and Maitre Demange took the midnight train for Paris. They drove to the station in a closed carriage, escorted by four mounted gendarmes. The road was practically deserted, and no demonstration occurred on the way or at the station. Maitre Demange and Maitre Labori will to-morrow sign an application for a revision of the case, although there is no hope that the verdict will be reversed. Both are much upset, though it can hardly be said that they are surprised.

GUARDING THE APPROACHES.

The appearance of the streets when Rennes awoke this morning left no doubt in the mind of anyone that the crisis of the great trial had been reached. Instead of scattered gendarmes guarding the vicinity of the prison and the Lycée, the whole town bristled with soldiers, all the streets near the court were guarded at intervals by double lines of infantry, two companies of infantry sat on the church steps adjoining the Lycée, with their arms stacked in front of them, while in the courtyard of the prison and at various other points cavalry could be seen in readiness.

As the morning passed, the crowds in the streets materially increased, the majority being well dressed men and women, including a number of Americans and English from Dinard and other neighboring watering places.

The inhabitants of Rennes, generally, seemed to be going about their business as usual, though the police regulations became more and more strict. Any one who stopped for a moment within half a mile of the Lycée was requested to move on by vigilant gendarmes, who appeared on every side of the square.

The front of the telegraph office was held by a detachment of dragoons, while other quiet

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL ANNOUNCES

That, commencing Monday, the Saratoga Limited will run between New-York and Albany only, stopping at Tarrytown, Peekskill, Garrison, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Staatsburg, Rhinecliff and Hudson. Coaches and parlor car. Arrive Albany 6.30 p. m.—Adv.